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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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NOTICE:
L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....W. Wainward
Fort Hope.....Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....Meyers' Express
Cayoosh.....Meyers' Express
Lyttown City.....Jas. H. Batterton
Fort Alexander.....Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....M. Martin
Port Townsend.....Henry Hogan
Portland.....Chas. Barrett

Thomas Jefferson's Prophecy of a Southern Confederacy.

It is a remarkable fact that at the time of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, 1804, the opponents of that measure predicted the ultimate formation of a new confederacy which would usurp the control of the eastern affluents of the Mississippi river. It was in reference to such sinister prophecies that Mr. Jefferson wrote as follows to Mr. Breckinridge, under date of August 12th, 1803. We quote from the fourth volume of his writings, as published by Congress.

"Objections are raising to the Eastward against the vast extent of our boundaries, and propositions are made to exchange Louisiana, or a part of it, for the Floridas. But, as I have said, we shall get the Floridas without, and I would not give one inch of the waters of the Mississippi to any nation, because I see in a sight very important to our peace the exclusive right to its navigation, and the admission of no nation into it, but as into the Potowmack or Delaware, with our consent and under our police. These Federalists see in this acquisition the formation of a new Confederacy, embracing all the waters of the Mississippi, on both sides of it, and a separation of its eastern waters from us. These combinations depend on many circumstances which we cannot foresee, that I place little reliance on them. We have seldom seen neighborhood produce affection among nations. The reverse is almost the universal truth. Besides, if it should become the great interest of those nations to induce them to go through that convulsion, why should the Atlantic States dread it? But especially why should we, their present inhabitants, take sides in such a question?

"When I view the Atlantic States procuring for those on the eastern waters of the Mississippi friendly instead of hostile neighbors on its western waters, I do not view it as an Englishman would the procuring future blessings for the French nation, with whom he has no relations of blood or affection. The future inhabitants of the Atlantic and Mississippi States will be our sons. We leave them in distinct but bordering establishments. We think we see their happiness in their union, and we wish it. Events may prove it otherwise! and if they see their interest in separation, why should we take sides with our Atlantic rather than our Mississippi descendants? It is the elder and younger son differing. God bless them both, and keep them in union if it be for their good, but separate them if it be better. The inhabited part of Louisiana, from Point Coupe to the sea, will of course be immediately a Territorial government and soon a State. But above that the best use we can make of the country for some time will be to give establishments in it to the Indians on the east side of the Mississippi, an exchange for their present country, and open land offices in the last, and thus make this acquisition the means of filling up the eastern side, instead of drawing off its population. When we shall be full on this side, we may lay off a range of States on the western bank, from the head to the mouth, and so, range after range, advancing compactly as we multiply.—National Intelligencer.

Gorillas.

If Mr. Darwin's notion that the human race may have developed from the monkey tribe had any scientific basis, it would be a little humiliating that other branches of the original stock have attained a higher degree of physical strength than has fallen to man. The gorillas are far more than a match for him, when unassisted by weapons. Dr. Du Chalibat is probably the only white man who has dared to wage war with gorillas. The apes of Borneo and Sumatra are infants in comparison with them. The far famed chimpanzee is a great docile creature which can never be named in the same day with the gigantic savage of Central Africa. Think of it? The gorilla is six feet two inches in height, and three feet between the shoulder blades. The paw is that of a giant—three times the size of a human hand. The finger measures six inches in circumference at the base. There is an immense ridge running over the cranium; this and the great jaws are packed with muscle of prodigious strength. The creature has huge arms, altogether disproportioned to the body. It is black hair, and has a matted lock on its head, which it has the power of bringing over its face. It has almost the sagacity of a man, and almost the ferocity of a fiend. The male is terribly pugnacious; the female always dies. When they make their attack, they beat their breasts with their fists, making a sound which can be heard a mile. Their cry—which has a terrific resemblance to the human voice—can be heard three miles amid the reverberation of the hills.

As they approach their adversary, they endeavor to intimidate him. One would think this was easily done. The fearful sound, those frantic eyes, glinting with intelligence and malignity of a demon, were enough to shake nerves than easily disturbed from their equipoise. Our hero lost five or six men in these strange engagements. Think of the tremendous strength that with one blow of the arm, could crush the ribs like pipe stems, and tear out a piece of the side; and that with a single movement of the jaw, could crush the barrel of a gun as if it had been a stick of candy! Another fact: There are no lions in the beat of the gorilla.

A New Hampshire editor was lately robbed while traveling. How much the thief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to his victim, returning the pocket-book:—"You miserable cuss, here's your pocket book. I don't keep nosich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothing in it, but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor I return your trash. I never rob only gentle- men."

A Dutch Legend.

On the quay of the Emperor at Amsterdam stands a house dated 1622. It is three stories high, and terminates in a gable surcharged with those liliputian obelisks which seem to have been, at a certain epoch, the favorite ornament of Dutch architecture. In a frieze that separates the first story from the second are six heads of men, some wreathed with laurels, the others crowned with helmets. The style is heavy and the sculpture modicore, but the house has the legend.

It belonged in olden times to a negotiator, who had accumulated all manner of riches. Seven robbers leagued together for the purpose of seizing his treasures, which he had the name of being able to increase at his pleasure. They waited until one Saturday evening, for on that day the negotiator, with his family and servants, had gone to Broeck, leaving his dwelling in the sole charge of an aged serving woman. The robbers went silently to work in the night to excavate a subterranean passage, by which to gain an entrance through the floors of the kitchen. Once within, they could easily have pillaged the house, after having strangled the domestic.

On that night the servant sat watching near a lamp in the kitchen, and knitting. She heard, confusedly at first, more distinctly afterward, the sound made by the robbers at their work. She felt the vague fear that warns one of the approach of an unknown danger, but, as she was a brave woman, she did not allow herself to become frightened, and seizing a long knife which she found in the kitchen, sharpened it upon the stone sink; then, after lowering the wick of the lamp in such a manner as to leave the room very nearly dark, she stationed herself in a corner armed and prepared. Presently she saw one of the square daggers stones rise and fall over as lifted by an invisible power; then another, and still another; then a head bristling, bearded and formidable, as the head of a brigand should always be, appeared through the opening. The servant resolutely grasped the head by the hair and severed it from the body with a single blow of the knife, before the robber had time to give even a sigh. The woman then drew the body up through the aperture and placed it promptly against the wall. The head of a second robber emerged presently, and was seized and cut off like the first.

Six times this enraged Judith repeated her bloody task, for the robbers came singly through the trench, and neither of them having heard either noise, or cry, or call, imagined that each had succeeded. The seventh, however, became frightened at the silence; he was an old thief, very shrewd and cautious, and in place of putting his head through the fatal entrance, he called to his comrades.

The servant was careful not to reply: he stopped there, drew a long breath, and smelling the warm and sickening odor of blood, he comprehended that something terrible and unexpected had happened above; and not having sufficient curiosity to lead him to make any further attempt to unravel the mystery, he turned and used his best speed in making his escape, and was never heard of afterwards.

In commemoration of this terrible adventure the proprietor of the house ornamented its exterior with six sculptured heads, and gave to the old servant six thousand florins—a thousand for each servant.

ANOTHER ROYAL ROMANCE OF LOVE AND BIGAMY.—The celebrated Father Prout, who is the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, gives the following pleasant little record of royal rascality:

The Faubourg St. Germain was in high glee at the posthumous trial of the late King Jerome for bigamy, the prospect of bastardizing Clotilda's husband, and the discredit of Bonapartism in general, when lo! the greatest blow dealt yet to Legitimacy has been delivered on this occasion. It is Henry Cling that turns out a bastard, and it is the Duchesse de Berri whose marriage turns out a sham!

A matter hitherto lurking in the darkest obscurity has incidently been forced into the broad daylight, and it now appears that the Due de Berri, on quitting the Arme de Conde at Coblenz, had hardly settled down in England when he was smitten with the charms of a highly respectable girl, a Miss Brown, whom he proposed for and married according to the laws of England, and also at the Roman Catholic Chapel in London (three years after the date of Jerome's marriage at Baltimore with Bessy Paterson), and during his whole residence in England (ten years) lived with this lady as his lawful wife, to the knowledge of Louis Dixhuit and the whole family.

His wife was not dead in 1816, though in that year the restored King of France caused him to commit bigamy and espouse the late Bomba's sister Caroline, the issue of which unlawful connection is the present legitimate pretender to the French throne. When the Due de Berri was stabbed at the opera-house here, I have a perfect recollection of two ladies being admitted to soothe his dying moments, and the talk at the time was all about the Duchess being so tolerant in the case; but it was his real wife and her daughter, it seems, whom he insisted on seeing before he died. They were amply provided for, and are possibly still living."

MARRIAGE STATISTICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There were eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-five marriages in Massachusetts in 1856, a decrease of six hundred and fifty-four from the average of the five previous years. Sixty-two persons were married—thirty-one marriages—on every day of the year, on the average. There are more weddings in Oct., Nov., and Dec., than in other months. Less widows and widowers than usual were married a second time last year, ninety-one out of one hundred of the women married were brides for the first time, and eighty-four out of one hundred of the men had not been married before. Ninety-six out of one hundred bachelors selected maids, and only four per cent. chose brides who had been brides before. Sixty-six out of one hundred widowers selected maids, and thirty-four married widows. Of the maids, eighty-nine in one hundred were united to bachelors, and eleven in one hundred were wedlocked with widowers. Of the widows forty-two in one hundred were chosen by bachelors, and six hundred and two, fifty-eight in one hundred, became the wives of those who had been husbands before. Of the ten widows under twenty years of age, nine married bachelors—of the eighty-six widows between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, no less than seventy-four married bachelors. The marriage tables include one man aged thirty-one married to a girl only twelve years of age; one man of thirty-five to a girl thirteen; one of fifty-eight to a girl of seventeen; one of thirty-eight (fifth marriage) to a maid of nineteen; a bachelor under fifty to a maid over seventy; a widower over seventy to a widow under twenty-five years old. One hundred and ninety-five boys married before they were twenty-one years old, eight of whom were only sixteen years old, eight of seventeen, and thirty-nine of eighteen years. Four hundred and seventy girls were married before they were eighteen years old, one of whom was only twelve years, four of thirteen, four of fourteen, forty-seven of fifteen, one hundred and twenty-nine of sixteen, and two hundred and eighty-five of seventeen years.

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Some years ago a letter was received in New Orleans directed "To the biggest fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return, one of the younger clerks informed him of the letter.

"And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster.

"Why," replied the clerk, "I didn't know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, so I opened the letter myself."

"And what did you find in it?"

"Why," responded the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'Thou art the man.'"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DRAINED STOMACH.—Our comfort, happiness, and security, depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate by apparently a trifling beginning, and the large portion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned his knowledge to useful account by discovering medicines which are, without exception, the best remedies for disordered digestion. They ward off, likewise, the torturing sick headache. The Ointment should be well rubbed, twice daily, over the stomach, liver, and bowels, to them it penetrates, and, aided by the Pills, immediately works such a revolution as establishes perfect digestion.

WINES AND LIQUORS

Wines and Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.—cheapest brands now in use

BANCHOFF'S CIDER.—in bottle—very superior

CALIFORNIA WINES.—of old vintages and fine quality

CREME DE CASSIS.—superior article

PORT AND SHERRY.—in cask and case, of superior quality

BRANDY.—Pale and Dark, Martell, and Bonaparte

CLARET WINES.—in cask and case

JAMAICA RUM.—in puncheons and cases

SCOTCH WHISKY.—in "

BOURBON.—Miller's, in bbls. A very choice fine old Whisky, one of the best made in America

This whisky is worthy the attention of connoisseurs

CENTURY.—Magnolia, and Old Bourbon, in ½-bbls

HOLLAND.—in pipes and cases

OLD DOM LYN.—in puncheons and cases

PILLEN APPLE CIDER.—in bbls and ½-bbls

CHOICE HIGH-PROOF WHISKY, BRANDY, & RUM.—in "

BROKERS OLD SAUCHEM, ORANGE and Hostetter's BITTER.—in "

FOREST LAWN, CABINET & CUTTER'S WHISKY.—in "

SYRUPS, CORDIALS, &c.—For sale low by

W. H. OLIVER.

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

my21m etc., etc.

Dickson, Campbell & Co.,

WHARF STREET,

Offer for Sale ex. Recent Arrivals,

BURTON ALE.—Bass & Co's No. 3. Burton Brewery Co's No. 3, in blds and bbls; Burton Brewery Co's E. L. Ale in quarts and pints; Burton Brewery Co's XXX Ale in quarts and pints.

LONDON STOUT.—Morice Cox & Co's Roxby & Co's, in quarts and pints.

OILMANS STORES.—Geo F. Cowards, Cross & Blackwell's Robert Thines, and Wyatt & Co's assorted Invoices.

Soda Crystals in Barrels.

CANDLES.—Best English, (Crystalline, Sperm, Stearine, etc.)

RICE.—Patna No. 1, (reclaimed)

HOPS.—15 bales English.

POWDER.—Best Blasting.

FIRE BRICKS.—5,000 English,

ROOFING SLATES.—10,000 Countess,

TOBACCO.—5000 lbs Virginia Leaf.

je21m

DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN

FROM

YALE TO LYTTON CITY!

CONNECTING WITH

Cayoosh, in British Columbia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING STOCKED

THIS fine road with excellent animals, intend

running a regular train from Yale to Lytton City and back. Horses will leave each point each day.

The through trip can be made in one day. The first trip will be made on SATURDAY the 18th inst.

AYLES & BLACKWELL.

Yates street, Victoria, V. I.

je17m

Correctness and Care.

Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin

at the option of the depositor.

M & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:

Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria

McDonald & Co., Victoria

Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon

Davidson & May, San Francisco

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco

Parrott & Co., San Francisco

Sather & Church, San Francisco

Harris & Co., San Francisco

Abel Guy & Co., San Francisco

Office—in the building formerly occupied by McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria

je10m

BOOK BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WILLIAM STEWART, FROM EDINBURGH.—is prepared to execute orders for Book Binding in the best styles and at the lowest rates.

je2 Government Work Contracted for.

Orders left at Messrs HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S, Yates street, promptly attended to.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

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VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860.

Gratuitous.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

MR. HENRY WALTON is alone authorized to collect and receipt for monies due this office.

Tuesday Morning, June 18, 1861.

Silver Mining Laws.

There is not a solitary scrap of British Columbian law on the subject of silver, copper, or coal mining, if we except the feudal prerogatives of the Crown to make what disposition it may think proper on the subject.

If we examine the "Gold Fields Act," which contains some eighty sections,

there is not one solitary word to be found on which a silver or copper miner can ground a legal claim to work a vein of silver or copper ore. Coal and lead are likewise studiously ignored as though such things did not exist in the country. There is one section of the "Gold Fields Act," that allows leases to be made of "half a mile in length of unworked quartz-reef, or a mile and a half in length of quartz that has been worked and abandoned." If any one can make the word "quartz" mean silver, copper, coal, or galena, then by getting a miner's licence, a lease may be obtained to work the vein after the usual delay, and a whole campaign of troubles caused by higgling with the Government about the conditions. It is impossible, however, for the silver miner for instance to come to any other conclusion than that "quartz" means gold—if it means anything—and consequently no provision has yet been made to work any other kind of mine. Is it not then a pretty conclusion indeed, that three years after rich silver veins have been known to exist in British Columbia, no law on the subject has yet been enacted? The government won't define the privileges of a silver miner by law, so that every miner may take up a claim as a legal right and not as a special favor, and, consequently, neither the Gold Commissioners nor miner know what to do. It is true that by application to the Colonial Secretary information may possibly be obtained. But who wants to spend time and money to go or send from Douglas, Cayoosh, Hope or Cariboo to the Secretary's office? The miner who turns his attention to silver mining wants to read the law for himself, measure out his claim, and have it recorded at the office of the nearest Gold Commissioner. He has no time to haggle about a bargain with a half a dozen officials from the Governor down. His object is to get to work as speedily as possible; not wait month after month for the slow movement of red tapeism. But his ardor is cooled and his enterprise checked in developing a growing and important branch of industry, simply through the want of a foolscap page of printed and published regulations.

It is high time there was an end of Government torpidity in this matter. Stakes have to be driven somewhere, and the sooner the better, to define the laws under which silver, copper, coal, galena, or any other valuable mineral vein may be taken up and worked. Miners cannot wait to have the mining laws of the world collated. They want something done at once by which they can have a guarantee that if they expend their capital or labor upon a vein of silver or copper ore in accordance with the provisions of the law, that the mine is theirs to all intents and purposes. If we cannot have a perfect law, let us have an imperfect one. When it don't work well it can be amended, and when the amendments become too numerous they can be consolidated into one statute. We want such a law for everybody; a law where the humblest can obtain as good conditions as the wealthy and influential; a law simple and liberal, and calculated to encourage mining operations, but at the same time not granting away whole sections of country by the half mile, and mile-and-a-half, like the Gold Field's Act treats quartz veins.

Coast of British Columbia.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It is now three years since I first commenced prospecting on the coast of British Columbia. Previous to my commencement it was considered unsafe for any person unconnected with the Hudson Bay Company to venture North of the Fraser. Unless persons are acquainted with the coast it is a hard one to prospect, and little has been done so far in developing its mineral resources, beyond establishing the fact of the existence of unbounded wealth.

The cause of so little having been done is attributable to the fact that there is no protection for small companies. No man is aware of the hardships, the insults, the robberies we have suffered at the hands of the Northern Indians during our explorations. Had gunboats been sent up the coast long ago, much more might have been done; and I have no hesitation in stating that had such been the case, large quantities of copper, silver, and plumbago ore, and gypsum, would have been ready for shipment to-day from the port of Victoria. I have now in my possession specimens of copper ore that will assay fifty per cent;

but I cannot go to work at it, or at least will not, since the action of the gunboat Forward in firing into the Skidegate Indians. Had it not been for this, we would have run the risk and brought down copper this fall to Victoria.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I look upon the firing into the Indians at Cape Mudge as a bad affair for small companies going up the coast. The idea of bombarding the savages and running back to Victoria, chronicling the "fight" by an extra from the Colonist office; next day a column from one of the "brave" gentlemen from Salt Spring Island who accompanied the gunboat to identify a vast amount of plunder, was preposterous. If I could not get more plunder in two hours any day at the Indian ranch in Victoria, I don't know anything about them.

I would ask what right had they to come down in such haste after firing into the Indians, and thus inciting them to greater violence? Instead of hurrying down to Victoria, they ought to have went North and shown the Indians that they were determined to follow up what they had begun.

Let the gunboats go up the Coast where they belong; visit the inlets; go to Queen Charlotte's Island, give the Indians to understand that they are not trifling. By doing so the gunboats may be of service. If, on the other hand, they only run up and fire a few shots at the Indians, and hurry back to Victoria, I can tell them that they could not adopt a more effectual system of putting an end to any further explorations on the Coast of British Columbia. I consider it will not be safe for small companies to go above Queen Charlotte's Sound for one year, on account of the firing into the Skidegate Indians by the Forward.

W. DOWNEY.

VICTORIA, June 14, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Royal Hospital.

SEVERAL DESTITUTE PATIENTS in the Hospital are greatly in need of clothes, cast-off linen, and other garments; and bundles of old linen for dressing wounds, &c., sent to the Stewards of the Hospital will be thankfully received.

je17

Barrels for Sale.

500 NEW SALMON BARRELS AND a splendid SALMON NET for sale cheap, if applied for immediately to

J. RUEFF,

Wharf street.

je18 1m

Dentistry, Dentistry.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTED the finest Mineral Teeth and Dental materials that are to be found on the Pacific Coast, and is ready to furnish sets or single teeth in the best style.

DR ZELNER, in his Branches will be attended to by

Office in the Drug Store, cor. Government and Yates streets.

je18 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

EX STEAMER "PACIFIC."

2500 QRS. SACKS ISLAND MILLS FLOUR;

300 sacks Oats,

50 cases Oregon Bacon, Hams and Shoulders.

For sale by J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO., Wharf street.

je18 1m

PROPERTY

IN

ESQUIMALT

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

P. M. BACKUS

WILL SELL

Wednesday, 3d July next,

At 12 o'clock, m.

AT HIS SALESROOM ON YATES STREET,

The valuable MERCANTILE PROPERTY, Sec-

tion No. 3,

On Esquimalt Harbor,

EXTENDING BACK TO THE ARM,

With upwards of one quarter of a mile of

WATER FRONTAGE ON EACH,

With deep water close in shore, in a more sheltered position than Constance Cove, and in the heaviest gale so protected that vessels can lie alongside a wharf.

N. B. Part of the frontage is very well adapted for a dry dock or patent slip.

The road from Victoria passes through the centre of the property. The proposed naval depot and barracks are in the immediate vicinity.

The value of this property is much enhanced from the fact of the Imperial Government selecting this portion of the harbor for Government works.

The property has been divided into various sized lots to suit the nature of the ground.

TERMS OF SALE

Will be given on the day of sale, say 25 per cent. cash and the balance within two years.

Plans to be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

je18

RECEIVED,

EX MARCELLA,

FROM GEO. CURLING & CO., LONDON,

Curling's Citrate of Magnesia,

Curling's Cod Liver Oil,

Curling's Seidlitz Powders,

Curling's Oriental Denturice,

Rowland's Odonto,

Rowland's Macassar Oil,

Rowland's Kalydor.

je18

FROM APOTHECARIES HALL,

A select assortment of pure

Drugs and Chemicals.

FROM JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

Bath Brushes,

Double Distilled Lavender Water,

Toilet Soaps,

Tooth Powder,

Toilet Powder.

je18

FROM ROBT. LOWE & SON,

The genuine Old Brown Windsor Soap.

LANGLEY BROS., Chemists and Druggists.

je18

SAN JUAN LIME,

And Portland Cement

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

PEASE & BOYCE,

Union Wharf

je18

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If we examine the "Gold Fields Act," which contains some eighty sections,

there is not one solitary word to be found on which a silver or copper miner can ground a legal claim to work a vein of silver or copper ore. Coal and lead are likewise studiously ignored as though such things did not exist in the country. There is one section of the "Gold Fields Act," that allows leases to be made of "half a mile in length of unworked quartz-reef, or a mile and a half in length of quartz that has been worked and abandoned." If any one can make the word "quartz" mean silver, copper, coal, or galena, then by getting a miner's licence, a lease may be obtained to work the vein after the usual delay, and a whole campaign of troubles caused by haggling with the Government about the conditions. It is impossible, however, for the silver miner for instance to come to any other conclusion than that "quartz" means gold—if it means anything—and consequently no provision has yet been made to work any other kind of mine. Is it not then a pretty conclusion indeed, that three years after rich silver veins have been known to exist in British Columbia, no law on the subject has yet been enacted? The government won't define the privileges of a silver miner by law, so that every miner may take up a claim as a legal right and not as a special favor, and, consequently, neither the Gold Commissioners nor miner know what to do. It is true that by application to the Colonial Secretary information may possibly be obtained. But who wants to spend time and money to go or send from Douglas, Cayoosh, Hope or Cariboo to the Secretary's office? The miner who turns his attention to silver mining wants to read the law for himself, measure out his claim, and have it recorded at the office of the nearest Gold Commissioner. He has no time to haggle about a bargain with a half a dozen officials from the Governor down. His object is to get to work as speedily as possible; not wait month after month for the slow movement of red tapeism. But his ardor is cooled and his enterprise checked in developing a growing and important branch of industry, simply through the want of a foolscap page of printed and published regulations.

It is high time there was an end of Government torpidity in this matter. Stakes have to be driven somewhere, and the sooner the better, to define the laws under which silver, copper, coal, galena, or any other valuable mineral vein may be taken up and worked. Miners cannot wait to have the mining laws of the world collated. They want something done at once by which they can have a guarantee that if they expend their capital or labor upon a vein of silver or copper ore in accordance with the provisions of the law, that the mine is theirs to all intents and purposes. If we cannot have a perfect law, let us have an imperfect one. When it don't work well it can be amended, and when the amendments become too numerous they can be consolidated into one statute. We want such a law for everybody; a law where the humblest can obtain as good conditions as the wealthy and influential; a law simple and liberal, and calculated to encourage mining operations, but at the same time not granting away whole sections of country by the half mile, and mile-and-a-half, like the Gold Field's Act treats quartz veins.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST.—It is now three years since I first commenced prospecting on the coast of British Columbia. Previous to my commencement it was considered unsafe for any person unconnected with the Hudson Bay Company to venture North of the Fraser. Unless persons are acquainted with the coast it is a hard one to prospect, and little has been done so far in developing its mineral resources, beyond establishing the fact of the existence of unbounded wealth.

The cause of so little having been done is attributable to the fact that there is no protection for small companies. No man is aware of the hardships, the insults, the robberies we have suffered at the hands of the Northern Indians during our explorations. Had gunboats been sent up the coast long ago, much more might have been done; and I have no hesitation in stating that had such been the case, large quantities of copper, silver, and plumbago ore, and gypsum, would have been ready for shipment to-day from the port of Victoria. I have now in my possession specimens of copper ore that will assay fifty per cent;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE ADJOURNED MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held in the Police Court on Tuesday Evening, 18th Inst., at 8 o'clock.

By Order of the President,

WILLIAM WALLS,

SECRETARY.

je17 1m

NEW THEATRE.

MR. JOHN S. POTTER, FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

FOR MANAGER OF THE ATLANTIC THEATRE IN THE ATLANTIC STATES, CANADA, AND CALIFORNIA, begs leave most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Victoria, and the patrons of the Drama generally, that he has secured a lease of the New Victoria Theatre, upon favorable terms, and proposes

OPENING !

Wednesday, June 19th,

With all the available talent now in Victoria, and which will be strengthened by new engagements as fast as circumstances will permit,

upon which occasion will be performed

BEN BOLT !

TOGETHER WITH A MUSICAL OLLIO

AND A LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Tuesday Morning, June 18, 1861.

Arrival of the Emily Harris.

The steamer Emily Harris, Capt. Court, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last, bringing 13 passengers and 15 tons of coal.

At Nanaimo, a native woman living with a white man, hung herself last week in the house during the absence of her husband. An inquest was to be held over the body by Justice Franklin.

Constable Gough is exerting himself recently in arresting Indian whisky sellers. Two or three cases have been brought before the Police Court and the parties very heavily fined.

The work of sinking a shaft for a new seam of coal is progressing. This seam is connected with the Dinsmuir Lead, and the coal is said to be of a quality superior to any before struck. Workmen are busily employed at the pits getting out coal for the fall trade.

New buildings are springing up every day at Nanaimo, and the population is increasing very fast. The people generally take great pains in cultivating their gardens, and the town presents a much neater appearance than any other on the Island.

Considerable excitement exists at Nanaimo in consequence of the reports recently brought from the Comax country, by parties who have been thither to take up land. They represent the land there to be better adapted for farming and grazing than that in any of the districts now under cultivation. Prairies, interspersed occasionally with short stretches of wooded land, abound, and the district is well watered. But for the Emily Harris' machinery breaking down, she would have been charted by the Nairnmoites to take them to Comax. They will probably avail themselves of sail vessels to reach there, and no doubt many farms will be taken up.

At Salt Spring and Cowichan, the crops present a highly flattering appearance. Strong hopes are expressed by the parties that they will be enabled to send large quantities to the Victoria market this year.

Shepherd's Sawmill, on Mill Bay, Cowichan, is nearly completed, and will be placed in running order in the course of a few weeks, when it is expected that from 30,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber will be turned out each day. Fine timber is plentiful near the mill site, and the bay on which it is situated offers fine shelter for vessels.

In common with Nanaimo and Salt Spring, Cowichan is improving very rapidly and has received numerous accessions to its population this season. The agricultural resources of Vancouver never presented so flourishing an appearance as at present.

SELLIN' SPIRITS WITHOUT LICENSE.—John Upshur, a colored grocer, who keeps a store on Humboldt street, was yesterday before Mr. Pemberton on charge of selling a bottle of ginger brandy without having a license. Upshur had taken out an ale and porter license, and stated to the Court that he did not consider the article he had vended a spirituous liquor. Mr. McCraight appeared for the accused, and also for another colored grocer, named Jacob Francis, doing business on Yates street, who was charged with the same offence. Mr. Pemberton, at the conclusion of the evidence, said that he considered the parties guilty of the offence and would inflict a penalty of £10 in each case, or in default, distress on property; and in default of distress, one month's imprisonment.

THE BUTE INLET EXPLORERS.—The private party of explorers of the coast route from the head of Bute Inlet to Fort Alexander, will leave to-morrow. Mr. Kenny, who lately came through the route by South Bentinck Arm, will accompany the party as guide. The citizens' party is also organizing for the same purpose; and there is every prospect, notwithstanding the efforts of a small faction in this community to throw ridicule upon the whole affair, that the route will be fully explored, and a report as to its availability submitted to the public within the next six weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MEG MERRILLES."—The schooner Meg Merrilles, Phamphlet master, arrived from Alberni Settlement, Barclay Sound, last evening. She brought three passengers—two of whom were ladies—and 1000 gallons of fish oil. Captain Phamphlet reports five or six lumber-laden vessels in the Straits bound out; but saw no incoming vessels. The mill at Alberni is running and a large quantity of lumber has been sawed ready for a market. The news from the Sound is unimportant.

THE RIFLE CORPS.—About 70 names of parties desirous of organizing themselves into a rifle corps have been obtained. It is expected the number will be increased to over 100.

ASSAULT AND DRUNK.—James Proctor was fined \$5. in the Police Court yesterday, and put under bonds to keep the peace for three months.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The Eliza Anderson, due to day from the Sound, should bring us late and important intelligence from the East.

A sailor, arrested on suspicion of being a deserter, was yesterday returned to H. M. S. Bacchante.

A THIEF DETECTED AND PUNISHED.—Yesterday a rather decent looking man walked into a store on Yates street and purchased a pair of child's shoes, and while pretending to examine the quality of the leather, seized an opportunity when he thought the merchant's attention was directed to another quarter to steal a pair of men's coarse brogans, (worth about \$2.50) from a case near the door, and secrete them beneath his coat. He then leisurely continued his examination of the child's shoes; said he guessed he'd take them, threw down the amount asked, and was preparing to leave in a hurry, when the cunning shopkeeper, who had been watching his movements, asked if he would not take a bill and receipt. "Oh, no," replied the fellow, "I think not; in these small amounts it is not necessary." "I think you'd better," persisted the merchant. "Well, as you insist, you may give me a bill, but I'll only use it for waste paper." "All right," said Shopkeeper, and going to his desk he made out a bill which read as follows:

VICTORIA, V. I., June 17, 1861.
Mr. _____ bought of _____
one pair child's shoes, \$0.75
one pair men's brogans, (hid under his coat) 6.00
\$6.75

This he handed to the man, who read, colored up, and hesitated a moment—then threw down a ten-dollar piece, received \$3.25 change, and left the shop with a countenance expressive of an innate sense of intense meanness and disgust.

RAN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—About ten o'clock last night, while the Deluge engine company were on their way home with their apparatus, after the alarm of fire on Herald street, in passing over the wooden crossing in front of the Colonist office on a lively run, the chain which supports the tongue of the engine broke, and the two members holding it fell before the headway of the engine could be stopped. The wheels passed over the right shoulder of a young man named William Allat, bruising him severely, and also grazing the skin on the side of his head and face. The other member escaped injury by retaining his hold on the tongue-yoke until the engine was stopped. The injured man was conveyed to Zelner's drug store, where every attention was shown him by Drs. Haggis and Zelner. No bones were broken, we are most happy to say, and Mr. Allat will be around again, it is thought, in a few days.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the soot in a chimney of a house on Herald street taking fire and creating a small blaze. The truck-house bell was rang and the engines and hook and ladder were quickly on the way towards the spot; but fortunately their services were not required, as the fire was extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

ALAS! POOR "SCOTTY."—This unfortunate lunatic, whose real name is James Brown, and who passes the few brief hours of freedom which he occasionally enjoys in a beastly state of intoxication, was yesterday taken in charge by the Police on charges of being a vagrant and a general loafer. He was locked up until this morning, when he will be sentenced by the magistrate.

Apologetic.—As a new carrier will take charge of our route to-day, and may miss several of our subscribers, those who fail to receive their paper will confer a favor by leaving their names and addresses at the Colonist office, in order that all errors may be rectified.

THE "EXPLORER."—This new exploring schooner yesterday took a trial trip around the harbor. She sailed well and seemed to fully answer the expectations of her owners.

OFF.—The steamer Oter will leave this evening with freight and passengers for New Westminster.

OFF.—There were 36 prisoners in jail yesterday morning, and one out on bail.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the hearing of summary suits. Upwards of 50 were entered for trial; but in many cases the defendants had admitted the claims and but few remained to be tried.

BANNER OF THE TIGERS.—*Grob vs. McCann.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an artist in Government street, against the defendant, to recover the sum of \$17.62, which he claimed as a balance due to him for a banner presented by the ladies of Victoria to the Tiger Engine Company on the 1st of May last.

The defendant disputed the claim, alleging that the banner was not furnished according to contract.

Mr. Drake, (solicitor) conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. Dennehy (solicitor) was instructed for the defendant, who denied his liability on the ground that the banner was not finished according to contract. Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and his Honor decided that the plaintiff had not fulfilled his contract and gave a verdict for the defendant.

Correction.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—As your item with regard to the visit of burglars to my house, was slightly incorrect, permit me to make a slight correction. The door the rascals were attempting to force open was barricaded inside and locked, so that I could not come suddenly on them without their being disturbed, and after waiting at the door some three minutes or more, I unlocked the other door close to which it appeared one of the fellows was standing, who immediately ran into the street, and the other jumped over the fence. I followed the one in the street, but lost sight of him as it was dark, and besides I was in undress uniform. Had I killed the one who was forcing the door, which to the greatest certainty I could have done through the keyhole, (as several persons have since told me I should have done,) I should unquestionably have been found guilty of unjustifiable homicide and punished accordingly.

ROBT. HOMFRAY.

Imports.

Per schooner COLONIST, from Port Townsend, 70 M. S. lumber, to Cham. Price & Co. Value \$790.

YARN ABOUT A CROCODILE, A BOA CONSTRICTOR, AND A MONKEY.—Here is a description of a deadly fight, in Java, between a crocodile and a boa constrictor, with a monkey looking on delighted:

It was one morning that I stood beside a small lake, fed by one of the rills from the mountains. The waters were clear as crystal, and everything could be seen to the very bottom. Stretching its limbs close over this pond was a gigantic teak tree, and in its ever thick, shining, evergreen leaves lay a huge boa constrictor, in an easy coil, taking his morning nap. Above him was a powerful ape, of the baboon species, a leering race of scamps, always bent on mischief. Now the ape from his high position, saw a crocodile in the water, rising to the top, exactly beneath the coil of the serpent. Quick as thought he jumped plump upon the snake, which fell with a splash into the jaws of the crocodile. The ape saved himself by clinging to a limb of the tree, but a battle royal immediately commenced in the water. The serpent, grasped in the middle by the crocodile, made the water boil by his furious contortions.

Winding his folds round and round the body of his antagonist, he disabled his two hinder legs, and by his contractions made the scales of the monster crack. The water was speedily tinged with the blood of both the combatants, yet neither was disposed to yield. They rolled over and over, neither being able to obtain a decided advantage.

All this time the cause of the mischief was in a state of the highest ecstasy. He leaped up and down the branches of the tree, came several times close to the scene of the fight, shook the limbs of the tree, uttered a yell, and again frisked about.

At the end of ten minutes a silence began to come over the scene. The folds of the serpent began to be relaxed, and though they were trembling along the back, the head hung lifeless in the water. The crocodile was also still, and though only the spine of his back was visible, it was evident that he too was dead. The monkey now perched himself on the lower limb of the tree, close to the dead bodies, and amused himself for ten minutes in making all sorts of faces at them. One of my companions was standing at a short distance, and taking a stone from the edge of the lake hurled it at the ape. He was totally unprepared, and as it struck him on the side of the head, he was instantly toppled over, and fell upon the crocodile. A few bounds, however, brought him ashore, and taking to the tree he speedily disappeared among the branches.

A SCENE WORTH CONSIDERING.—Years ago, the office of the old Gazette was in Hanover square, near the corner of Pearl Street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 15, 1815, was cold, and at a late hour only Alderman Sebra and another gentleman were left with father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in, and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak.

"He has great news!" exclaimed Mr. Lang.

Presently the pilot, grasping for breath, whispered intelligibly—"Peace! PEACE!"

The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say—

"An English sloop is below, with news of a treaty of peace!"

They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he had ever used before—and all hands rushed into Hanover square exclaiming—"Peace! PEACE!"

The windows flew up—for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sound of peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations. The cry "Peace! PEACE!" spread through the city at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about "free trade and sailors' rights." None inquired whether even the nation's honor had been preserved. The matter by which politicians had irritated the nation into war, had lost their importance. It was enough that the ruinous war was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted by the noise to his door, was seen to pull down a placard, "To Let," which had long been posted up. Never was there such joy in the city. A few evenings after there was a general illumination and although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of every thing which had in it the sight or taste of peace.—*New York Sun.*

Ex W. D. RICE.

SULPHURIC ACID.

NITRIC ACID.

MURIATIC ACID.

American Patent Medicines.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

W. M. SEARBY,

Chemist and Druggist,
Government street.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Governor Douglas, C. B., &c.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

His Honor Judge Cameron. His Honor Judge Begbie

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WM. WALLS,

Secretary.

SELLING OFF

the entire stock of

Fancy and Dry Goods!

AT COST FOR SIXTY DAYS.

—ALSO—

Crockery, Glass, Hardware, Clothing, Boots, Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, Mantles, India Rubber Boots, Blankets, Sheetings, Drapery, White and Fancy Drapery, Spades, Shovels, Mining Tools, Cartons, Cards, Hats, Caps, etc.

GROCERIES,

Candles, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Can Fruits, Pickles, Oysters, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Butter, Lard, Hams, Cheese, Yeast Powder, etc.

— The above was purchased expressly for this market, and is offered for sale in consequence of the proprietor leaving for California.

FOR BARGAINS, now is your time.

Call and examine, at

FARRELL & CO'S

COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Victoria, June 5, 1861.

J. J. SOUTHgate & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Union Wharf,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

And Battery street, San Francisco, California.

elth

JAMES LOWE,

(Of the late firm of Allan, Lowe & Co., San Francisco)

Commission Merchant,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Office in Fidwell's Brick Building, Yates street.

by 10th

GROCERIES, ETC.

GLADWIN, TARRELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Wharf street, foot of Yates,

VICTORIA, V. I.

jel 11

S. ELSASSER,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

AT REINHART BROS. STORE,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
RECEIVE ADDITIONS BY NEARLY
every Steamer to their present large Stock of
School, Standard and Miscellaneous
BOOKS,
Embracing most of the Modern and Ancient Stand
ard Authors in
POETRY AND FICTION,
MECHANISM, AGRICULTURE,
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION,
Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc.,
BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
MAPS,
In Sections of both Hemispheres.
—ALSO—

Stationery.

Consisting of

BLANK WORK IN GREAT VARIETY
from Miniature to Counting House size,

Writing Papers and Materials,

Printers' Stationery and Wrapping Paper,

Playing and Visiting Cards

Letter, Note and Official Envelopes,

MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER,

Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth,

DRAWING BOOKS & INSTRUMENTS,

Pocket and Counting House Diaries for 1861.

Blank, Law and Shipping Forms,

Log Books, Time Books, Draft and Note

and Order Books.

SHIPPING RECEIPTS

Copying Presses, Eyelet Machines

And a variety of other Fancy and Staple Stationery, and a good assortment of

GOLD PENS AND

POCKET CUTLERY.

STATIONERS' HALL,

40 Yates street.

Jacob Strahle & Co.'s

BILLIARD TABLES.

Mr. Lewis Davis,

Of the STAR AND GARTER HOTEL Government street, having been appointed our

Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast,

Orders for our celebrated Billiard Tables, with the new Patent Double Spring Cushion.

IVORY-TOPPED CUES, CUE WAX,

BALLS,

And all other Billiard fixings, if left with him, will be promptly attended to.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.

AGENCY

OF THE

San Francisco Mission Woolen Mills.

WE BEG TO CALL TO THE ATTENTION of dealers in Victoria, British Columbia and Ports on Puget Sound, that we are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for the following goods, samples of which can be examined at our office:

Family Blankets, all wool, superior quality;

Mackinaw do. do. do. do.;

Scarlet do. do. do. do.;

Blue do. do. do. do.;

Grey do. do. do. do.;

Golden State Gentlemen's Long Shawls, all wool, with plaid, or radiated borders;

Tweed jackets and single width, all wool, and desirable colors;

Eureka Flat nets, all colors, and of extra quality;

Over-shirts, a variety of patterns, sizes and colors.

The above goods are manufactured of selected woods, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics

SAM'L PRICE & CO.

Victoria, V. I., March 26, 1861.

my 27 Im

REMOVAL.

C. VEREYDHEN,

Contractor and Builder,

Has removed his Office to the Brick Building

Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs,

A NO'S PREPARED TO CONTRACT

For or superintend the erection of Brick or

frame Buildings of any kind, size, or shape.

Parties who intend to build will do well to call

and plan to be shown for brick stores or dwellings

which can be erected at a trifling cost over that of a wooden building.

Plans and drawings of every style and specification made at the shortest notice.

my 27 Im

I.D. LOWENBERG,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

East side of Government st., bet. Yates & Johnson

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO

selling, purchasing, and leasing property,

negotiating loans, and in settling everything con-

cerned with Real Estate business.

Maps of all the different Districts on the island may

be obtained at office. Parties desirous of purchasing

Homesteads, or making investments, will find on my

bulletin Board Town Lots on nearly every street;

Farming or Gardening Land in every District; some

of which afford a rare chance for investment.

Conveyances, leases, &c., drawn up at reasonable

rates*

my 23 Im

W. CULVERWELL,

General Agency for the Collection of

Rents and Debts,

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

money Loaned on good Security,

Bookkeeping, Documents Copied, Etc.

In case requiring a power of Attorney, security

will be furnished. Office, upstairs, cor. Yates and

Langley streets, Victoria, V. I.

my 24 Im

FOR SALE,

400 BARRELS EXTRA OREGON

400 FLOUR,

100 sacks Superfine Oregon Flour

100 sacks Barley

100 sacks Bran

200 sacks California Beans

20,000 lbs Oregon Bacon, Sides, Hams and Shoulders

In lots to suit J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO.

Wharf street.

my 30 Im

EX "ST. MARK," FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST

received via San Francisco, a large and varied

assortment of the finest CLOTHS and TWEEDS;

also, Men's and Youth's Caps, Blaces, Ties, Belts,

etc., of every variety, all of which are well worth the

attention of dealers.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Wharf street.

j4 Im

DR. CLERJON,

FROM PARIS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Government street, between Yates and Johnson,

in the Yard opposite Washington Restaurant.

Treatment of all Diseases without Mercury.

my 24 Im*

Wright & Sanders,

ARCHITECTS,

Opposite CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS.

Victoria, V. I. j67 Im

HOTELS AND SALOONS.**SUPERIOR****ACCOMODATIONS**

FOR

TRAVELEERS!**MAY BE OBTAINED**

AT THE

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL!**CLOTHING, ETC.****CLOTHING.****Tweed Suits! Dress Suits!****FROCK COATS,****BALTIC AND WHITE SHIRTS,**

NECKTIES, &c., &c.,

Just Received ex "St. Mark," from Liverpool, and

for sale by WM MUIR,

Langley street.

jel4 Im

KOSHLAND & BRO.,

Importers and Jobbers in

Clothing, Dry Goods,**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

BLANKETS, DUCKS, DRILLINGS,

And a general assortment of Fancy Goods, Cutlery,

etc., etc.,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

WHARF STREET, Adjoining Royal Hotel,

VICTORIA, V. I.

jel3 Im N. KOSHLAND, Victoria,

S. KOSHLAND, San Francisco.

jel3 Im

"Cheap John."

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF "CHEAP JOHN," EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, has

opened in Yates' Building, Yates street, near corner of Wharf, and next door to McDonald, the Banker of Victoria.

It will be well for everybody to call and see us.

Our old customers we know will continue to patronize us, for they know that our Goods are the best and

cheapest in the market.

All Orders from the country promptly attended to,

at the

Lowest Market Price, for Cash.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock, as we are always well supplied with an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

WINES, ALES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Always on hand.

JO. LOVETT,

Bank Exchange Saloon.

my 20 Im

Washington Restaurant

AND—

COFFEE SALOON,

GOVERNMENT St. bet. YATES AND JOHNSON

MEALS FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS

on the shortest notice and best style.

Board per Week, \$1.00 and upwards.

THE FINEST WINES, PORTER, ALE

AND—

SEGARS,

my 21 Im

Hotel and Restaurant,**MINERS' EXCHANGE,**

Waddington Alley, bet. Johnson and Yates streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

First class Restaurant in every particular.

The Cooking Department is managed by the Proprietors, and the tables are furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

A ROASTING JACK is used for roasting meat before the fire.

Private Saloons for Parties.

Meats, Game and Chickens roasted before the fire, for the convenience of Families or Messes.

Wine, Ale and Porter to order.

Private entrance on Trounce alley.

my 19 Im

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIMORE SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

GENTS' SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

WHITE AND COLORED CLOTHING,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts